

1. (amended) A composite structure [in which] comprising a structure made of at least one of a brittle [material such as a] ceramic [or] and a brittle metalloid formed on a substrate surface [is provided, characterized in that], wherein the formed structure is polycrystalline and crystals forming the structure do not substantially exhibit crystal orientation, [wherein] a boundary layer made of hyaline does not substantially exist on a boundary face between said crystals, and part of the formed structure is an anchor section biting into the substrate surface.

3. (amended) The composite structure according to claim 1, wherein the average crystallite size of the formed structure is 500 nm or less and the compactness thereof is 70% or more.

4. (amended) The composite structure according to claim 1, wherein the average crystallite size of the formed structure is 100 nm or less and the compactness thereof is 95% or more.

5. (amended) The composite structure according to claim 1, wherein the average crystallite size of the formed structure is 50 nm or less and the compactness thereof is 99% or more.

10. (amended) The composite structure according to [any one of claims 1 through 9] claim 1, wherein the substrate is one of glass, metal, ceramics [or] and an organic compound.

12. (amended) A composite structure forming method comprising, after performing a step of creating internal strain in brittle material fine particles, the steps of:

providing the brittle material fine particles in which the internal strain has been created on a substrate surface;

applying mechanical impact force to the brittle material fine particles;
deforming or fracturing the brittle material fine particles by the impact force;
rejoining fine particles through an active new surface generated by the
deformation or fracture; and
forming an anchor section made of polycrystalline brittle material of which part
bites into the substrate surface at a boundary section between the active new surface and
a substrate, and
forming a structure made of the polycrystalline brittle material on the anchor
section at the same time.

13. (amended) The composite structure forming method according to claim 11 [or claim 12], wherein the step of creating the internal strain in the brittle material fine particles [is a step of] involves imparting an impact to the fine particles to such a degree that re-cohesion is not caused.

14. (amended) The composite structure forming method according to claim 11 [or claim 12], wherein the internal strain created by the step of applying the internal strain is in a range between 0.25% and 2.0%.

15. (amended) The composite structure forming method according to claim 11, wherein the average size of the brittle material fine particles after the step of creating the internal strain has been performed is $0.1 \sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ and the speed of the brittle material fine particles upon collision with the substrate is $50 \sim 450 \text{ m/[S]s}$.

16. (amended) The composite structure forming method according to claim 11, wherein the average size of the brittle material fine particles after the step of creating the internal

strain has been performed is $0.1 \sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ and the speed of the brittle material fine particles upon collision with the substrate is $150 \sim 400 \text{ m/[S]s}$.

17. (amended) The composite structure forming method according to [claims 11 through 16] claim 11, wherein this forming method is performed at room temperature.

18. (amended) The composite structure forming method according to claim 11 [or claim 12], wherein, after the structure made of the polycrystalline brittle material is formed, the structure is heated at a temperature lower than the melting point of the brittle material for structured control of the crystals.

19. (amended) The composite structure forming method according to claim 11 [or claim 12], wherein this forming method is performed under reduced pressure.

20. (amended) The composite structure forming method according to claim 11, [claim 15 or claim 16,] wherein [a means for] the step of causing the brittle material fine particles to collide with the substrate surface at high speed [is to eject the] involves ejecting an aerosol containing scattered brittle material fine particles in [the] a gas toward [a] the substrate [material] at high speed.

21. (amended) The composite structure forming method according to claim 20, [wherein the kind and/or] including a further step of controlling at least one of a type and a partial pressure of the gas [is controlled] to control a deficiency of elements of a compound forming the structure made of the brittle material.

23. (amended) The composite structure forming method according to claim 20, wherein the brittle material fine particles are formed of an oxide, and the method further includes a step of controlling a partial pressure of oxygen in the gas [is controlled using an oxide

as the brittle material fine particles] to form an oxygen deficient layer of the oxide near the boundary face of crystals in the structure made of the brittle material fine particles.

24. (amended) The composite structure forming method according to claim 20, [wherein the kind and/or] including a further step of controlling at least one of a type and a partial pressure of the gas [is controlled] to control electric properties, mechanical properties, chemical properties, optical properties and magnetic properties of the structure made of the brittle material.

26. (amended) Brittle material fine particles for forming a structure on a substrate surface [are provided, which], wherein the particles deform or fracture upon collision with a substrate or when a mechanical impact is imparted thereto, and the particles are provided with internal strain [to] such that the particles generate an active new surface after being fractured or deformed.

44. (amended) A composite structure forming apparatus for ejecting and causing an aerosol generated by scattering brittle material fine particles in [the] a gas to collide with a substrate at high speed to form a structure made of the brittle material [is provided], [which comprises] comprising: an aerosol generator for generating the aerosol, a nozzle for ejecting the aerosol and a classifier for classifying the brittle material fine particles in the aerosol.

45. (amended) A composite structure forming apparatus for ejecting and causing an aerosol generated by scattering brittle material fine particles in [the] a gas to collide with a substrate at high speed to form a structure made of the brittle material [is provided], [which comprises] comprising: an aerosol generator for generating the aerosol, a nozzle for ejecting the aerosol, and a shredder for shredding cohesion of the brittle material fine

particles in the aerosol [(for] , said shredder functions to achieve at least one of shredding the brittle material fine particles cohering in the aerosol[; or] and preventing cohesion of the brittle material fine particles in the aerosol[]].

46. (amended) A composite structure forming apparatus [for ejecting and causing an aerosol generated by scattering brittle material fine particles in the gas to collide with a substrate at high speed to form a structure made of the brittle material fine particles is provided, which comprises an aerosol generator for generating the aerosol, a nozzle for ejecting the aerosol, a shredder for shredding cohesion of the brittle material fine particles in the aerosol (for shredding the brittle material fine particles cohering in the aerosol; or for preventing cohesion of the brittle material fine particles in the aerosol), and] according to claim 45, further comprising a classifier for classifying the brittle material fine particles in the aerosol.

47. (amended) The composite structure forming apparatus according to [claims 44 through 46] claim 44, [wherein the composite structure forming apparatus is provided with] further comprising a pretreatment device for creating internal strain in the brittle material fine particles.

48. (amended) The composite structure forming apparatus according to [claims 44 through 47] claim 44, [wherein the composite structure forming apparatus is provided with] further comprising an impact imparting means for creating internal strain in the brittle material fine particles.

49. (amended) The composite structure forming apparatus according to [claims 44 through 48] claim 44, [wherein the composite structure forming apparatus is provided

with] further comprising a position control means for controlling the position of the substrate relative to the nozzle.

50. (amended) The composite structure forming apparatus according to claim 49, wherein the position control means is a flexibly movable arm with the nozzle provided [at the end of the arm] thereon.

51. (amended) The composite structure forming apparatus according to claim[s] 44 [through 50], wherein the aerosol generator comprises at least one of a container for containing the brittle material fine particles, a vibration device for imparting a mechanical vibration action to the container, and an electric field generating device for generating an electric field, wherein the container is provided with an introduction section for introducing the gas, and a guide section for guiding the aerosol outside.

54. (amended) The composite structure forming apparatus according to any one of [claims 49 through 51 or claim 53] claim 45, wherein the shredder is provided with an introduction section and a guide section for introducing and guiding the aerosol respectively, and an impact plate with which the aerosol collides, wherein the aerosol is caused to collide with the impact plate at a lower speed than that for forming the structure of the brittle material fine particles to shred the ultra fine particles which are in a coarse cohering condition.

55. (amended) The composite structure forming apparatus according to claim [50] 45, wherein the shredder is provided with a plurality of introduction sections, and [a plurality of] aerosol streams ejected from these introduction sections [is caused to] collide with one another for shredding.

56. (amended) The composite structure forming apparatus according to claim[s] 46 [through 50 or claims 54 and 55], wherein the shredder [is designed to apply] applies at least one of ultrasonic waves and[/or] microwaves to the aerosol.

57. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 11.

58. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 12.

59. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 13.

60. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 14.

61. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 15.

62. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 16.

63. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 17.

64. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 18.

65. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 19.

66. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 20.

67. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 21.

68. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 22.

69. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 23.

70. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 24.

71. (new) A composite structure formed according to the method of claim 25.

72. (new) The composite structure forming apparatus according to claim 45, further comprising a pretreatment device for creating internal strain in the brittle material fine particles.